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IAPA REJECTS NICARAGUA'S REQUEST ON CHAMORRO CASE

PA021549Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0425 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 2 Mar (EFE)--The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) has refused to send a jurist from the organization to Managua in connection with the killing of Nicaraguan newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

IAPA today rejected an invitation to this effect extended by Nicaraguan President Anastacio Somoza and delivered to the organization by Ernesto Navarro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico.

IAPA's refusal is based on the consideration that sending a jurist would imply "an endorsement" of the "deficient investigations" carried out by the Nicaraguan police in connection with Chamorro's death.

The Nicaraguan Government wanted a legal representative of IAPA to review the legal proceedings of the case "to counteract the international campaign against Nicaragua."

IAPA's refusal was decided at the biannual IAPA convention which is being attended by more than 200 editors from 14 American countries.

On rejecting the Nicaraguan Government's proposal, the IAPA asked the government of Managua to step up investigations to completely clarify Chamorro's death.

After hearing the testimony of Chamorro's widow, who said that "Somoza's days are numbered," IAPA yesterday described the late newsman who was tragically killed as "one of the stanchest defenders of the freedom of speech."

MASSERA SAYS NAVY ALERT FOR CONFRONTATION

PA021533Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1514 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Regarding the Beagle conflict with Chile, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Emilio Massera has stated: "We must always be ready for an armed confrontation and if it should occur, we must be ready to defend our sovereignty."

In an interview published today by the weekly SIETE DIAS, Admiral Massera states: "The situation in the south is really tense, and what concerns me is if the country is aware of the situation."

"We know that any type of peaceful settlement is preferable to violence, but we also know, as we can see, that there is no intention on Chile's side to seek a just solution. This is clear with the Puerto Montt episode," he said in reference to President Augusto Pinochet's speech at a meeting with President Jorge Videla last month which was not in keeping with protocol.

"The navy is on alert. We are not being careless and are not letting down our guard," the member of the Argentine military junta stated.

Commenting on statements by Chilean sectors to the effect that the government's position regarding the Beagle Channel seeks to divert attention from serious domestic problems, specifically a critical economic situation, Admiral Massera said that to believe this is to "be unaware of the very essence of the armed forces and the Argentine people who would in no way use the nation's highest and most sacred interests as a tool."

"The sovereignty of our fatherland is at stake here and this can never lend itself to petty speculations," he added.

As he flew over Patagonia in a military airplane during the interview, Admiral Massera said: "Here below, 43 percent of the workers are Chilean. Our fatherland has sheltered and fed them. They can have no complaints. Many of them have made their homes here. What would happen if tomorrow, in the event of a conflict, they were forced to abandon our territory?"

"I believe that they would pose a serious problem for the Chilean Government. It is very difficult to suddenly have to provide shelter, food and employment to 200,000 persons," he added.

Massera said later that he was aware that Chileans listen to Chilean radio stations. "They have invaded the southern part of our country," he said.

LA NACION ASSAILS REGIME FOR LA RAZON SANCTION

PY272345Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Feb 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "The Closure of LA RAZON"]

[Text] The government prohibited the printing, circulation and distribution of the 25 February edition of LA RAZON. This punishment against one of the oldest Buenos Aires newspapers was due to the publication of a dispatch from a foreign news agency which gave reports on our country.

If this were really a reason there would be practically no single edition of any national or provincial newspaper which would be able to avoid this government action.

We should probably avoid reading solely the legal provisions upon which the punishment against LA RAZON is based, since otherwise the only possible conclusion would be that the Argentine press is in the hands of the government. This is probably a concern for those who justify huge amounts invested in the organization of the soccer World Cup "because of what this means for the image of the country." But the public should be much more concerned about the limitations on their right to be thoroughly informed.

Some of the regulations invoked in the decree date back to 16 August 1973, in other words, under Lastiri's administration. Others are dated 13 May 1975, so they come from another administration, though during the same regime. These are just chronological references, but they are good enough to show that they originated during periods of strong state control with marked tendencies toward monopoly of information.

It might have been reasonable at one time--although this is still debatable--to decide to limit the reportage of news from any source regarding subversion and the antisubversive struggle throughout the country. Even today, handling this issue requires prudence, the teaching of which is not needed by the Argentine press, one of the most reliable and demanding in the world. It is not only the issue of violence in Argentina which is approached in quite a different way from that of 1 or 2 years ago, according to frequent official statements, but there is no reason to suppose that LA RAZON was punished for publishing a cable on that issue. The complete text of the pertinent decree has not yet been released by the government, and this adds to the surprise of the press for a sanction applied for the simple fact of having published a cable from a foreign news agency regarding our country, which, as we stated before, inevitably happens every day. Do the many and diverse communications media which are under direct control of the government absolutely avoid publishing news from such sources?

Argentine newspapers do their best to have special representatives and correspondents in different parts of the world. It is easy to understand, however, that international information can only be covered through various ways, unless the idea is to have a huge official agency toward which the independent Argentine press must be required to contribute.

For obvious reasons, we are declining to comment on part of the decree which sanctioned LA RAZON that which states that "it is imperative for the national government to guarantee a free expression of ideas within the framework of an open representative democracy." If the government really wants to take care of this imperative, it must begin by avoiding constitutionally serious situations such as the one upon which we are commenting.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--The executive branch approved today an agreement signed with Egypt in May 1977. Under it the two nations agree to increase their trade and to hold fairs and expositions. Argentina will export to Egypt live pedigree animals, honey, poultry, meats, fish, pharmaceutical products and agricultural equipment. Egypt will export to Argentina oil and its derivatives, cotton, fruits and vegetables, peanuts, marble, shoes, herbs, aluminum, rugs, leather, and copper and silver handicrafts. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Feb 78 PY]

LABOR COORDINATORS RESIST UNION REORGANIZATION

PY281341Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] The labor union reorganization going on throughout the country is not free of difficulties. Some coordinators, who represent the policy favored by the government, are not willing to give up their positions easily, as events have shown.

A new (?incident) of this type occurred in (Pacatamaya) at the end of last week. About 800 peasants from Aroma Province met there to elect their new leaders, but they have not yet been able to do so. Government-sponsored [word indistinct] supporters of Oscar Cespedes' Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation [CNTCB] used all kinds of maneuvers to hinder the election and succeeded in postponing the election until 25 March. Reliable sources have told Radio Fides that several vehicles arrived at (Pacatamaya) when the meeting was held [words indistinct]. Other reports alleged that peasant leader (Daniel Calle) was beaten. The meeting had been called by the campesino confederation headed by (Genaro Flores).

A similar event occurred recently in Camacho Province, when a peasant rally was held independently to elect new leaders. The interference and attacks which occurred on that occasion were witnessed by priests and (?others).

GOVERNMENT RELEASES LIST OF LEADING CREDITORS

PY221849Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 22 Feb 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Feb--The Bolivian Government released today an official list of its main international creditors for the national debt of $2.51 billion at the end of 1977.

The following creditors appear among the most important ones:

1. The Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] with $315.9 million;

2. The U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] with $286.5 million;

3. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] with $212 million;

4. The Argentine Government with $159 million;

5. The U.S. Export-Import Bank with $63.7 million;

6. K.K.F.W. [presumably Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau] of the FRG Government with $61.4 million;

7. The Andean Development Corporation [CAF] with $40.3 million.

BRAZIL-ARGENTINA TALKS END SUCCESSFULLY

PY021803Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 2 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Mar--Talks between Argentina and Brazil on Itaipu and Corpus projects ended here today.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry published a communique indicating that the talks which began yesterday were characterized by a "climate of great cordiality."

JORNAL DO BRASIL ON PLATE BASIN TALKS

PY271445Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Feb 78 p 21 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Brazil's intention to hold direct negotiations with Argentina regarding questions on the River Plate Basin, in case a proposal to this regard is received, was confirmed at a meeting at Alvorada Palace last night called by President Geisel. It is known that such a proposal may be taken to Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira today or tomorrow by Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camilion.

The following persons attended the meeting, which began at 2015: Ministers Azeredo da Silveira, Golbery do Couto e Silva and Shigeaki Ueki; ELETROBRAS President Antonio Carlos Magalhaes; Itaipu Director General Costa Cavalcanti; and the head of Itamaraty's American Department, Pereira de Araujo. The Brazilian position on holding tripartite meeting in March with Paraguay and Argentina was approved in view of the new Paraguayan demands.

Regarding the Paraguayan demands made last week by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues on visiting Brasilia, everything indicates that Brazil will not build a dam on the Monday River unless an agreement is reached regarding the counterproposal made by Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira at the negotiating table to the effect that the Brazilian Government could build or finance a dam if it is used to fill the Itaipu reservoir.

On making the decision to hold direct talks with Argentina, the Brazilian Government considered two factors: one merely procedural and the other political. The procedural factor is that since Paraguay permitted itself the freedom (as host country of the meeting and as member of the two projects) of talking separately with Brazil and then with Argentina, in a policy characterized by pendular shifts of interests, Brazil and Argentina claim the same right. The political factor is that, right now, the two countries must be "completely convinced" of the urgent need for dialog between the two, in view of the Paraguayan pendular game, which at this decisive moment, could endanger both Brazilian and Argentine interest.

If Argentina presents an invitation to the Brazilian Government for "consultations," "meetings" or "preliminary talks"--regardless of the name they chose--Brazil will accept. Brazil feels that it cannot make the initial proposal, having defended for a long time the thesis that it would only sit at the negotiating table with Paraguay. At this time, Brazil had had the Paraguayans as unconditional allies and as defenders of the Itaipu interests.

Neither Argentina nor Brazil established its intentions yesterday, only because of mutual lack of information. Brazil was not yet well informed about the meeting in Buenos Aires between Nogues and Foreign Minister Oscar Montes. Likewise, Argentina was not quite sure of the Brazilian decision, although the Argentine Government already had a fair idea that Brazil would tend to accept bilateral talks. That hint must have been given to Ambassador Camilion by Azeredo da Silveira on Sunday.

The Argentine proposal for talks will be made only when the Buenos Aires government is absolutely sure that Brazil is ready to seal an alliance against possible deals by Stroessner. After all, neither will run the risk of giving a clear sign to hold the meeting without being absolutely certain the other will support it, at the risk of provoking the wrath of Paraguay--and its possible dissenting vote. That certainty, however, must be determined before the end of the day.

FRG DOES NOT INTEND TO SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PY271808Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Feb 78 p 6 PY

[By correspondent Richard Pukotscho]

[Excerpts] Bonn--The FRG Government will officially inform Itamaraty at the beginning of next week that it will be unable to sign the friendship and cooperation agreement proposed by Brazil less than a month ago. Following the example of Mexico, the agreement should have been signed in Bonn in order to stress the political importance of President Geisel's March visit--the first visit of a Brazilian chief of state to the FRG.

Since economic aid programs for Brazil have been suspended and for the time being the FRG Government does not seem interested in signing any kind of agreement, the success or failure of President Geisel's visit, from the economic viewpoint, will depend on his contacts with private businessmen.

But even though relations between the two governments have never been better--so much so that the coming visit is being compared to a marriage ceremony--the same does not apply to German businessmen who have bitter complaints against Brazilian technocracy.

The general picture on the eve of General Geisel's visit could be summarized in a single sentence which has been heard lately among the higher echelons of a German ministry in the economic area: "In Germany we do not have a PETROBRAS, an ELETROBRAS, a PORTOBRAS and so forth. There are no huge state enterprises which make investments abroad. Therefore, if German businessmen decide against investing in Brazil, the government can do nothing."

This weekend the FRG Government will officially decide not to sign the friendship and cooperation agreement--since, among other reasons, there will not be time for parliament to ratify it--and Brazil will have to be satisfied with certain agreements which will be signed in Julich with the FRG Institute of Nuclear Research.

BANKS TO PROVIDE $300-MILLION DEVELOPMENT LOAN

PY281510Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Planning Minister Reis Velloso has said that Brazil commands special treatment in the international financial market, as shown yesterday in Brazilia by the conclusion of a $300-million loan to the National Economic Development Bank by a consortium of banks. The 10-year loan will demand 2-percent interest above the London interbank rate. The loan will be used to finance projects in the steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilizers, cullulose and paper industries.

62-MILLION CRUZEIRO INVESTMENT FOR HELICOPTERS

PY281454Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] In Brasilia, Jacques Mitterrand, President of the French Aerospatiale Company, said that initial stages leading to the construction of helicopters in Itajuba will demand an investment of 62 million Cruzeiros.

Brazil will own 55 percent of the company, divided between the Minas Gerais Government and the Cruzeiro do Sul company. The French company will participate with 45 percent. In the first stage of the project, two helicopters will be manufactured, the Llama and the Ecuriel. The Llama, which will be built with transferred technology, will be used to train pilots and will also be exported. The Ecuriel will be sold on the Brazilian market for passenger transport.

'DEATH SQUAD' KILLS 64 IN RIO IN 58 DAYS

PY281602Y Aparecida Radio Aparecida in Portuguese 1430 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] In Rio de Janeiro, where personal safety is nonexistent, 64 people have been brutally tortured and killed by the death squad in only 58 days of this year. Seasoned policemen have been affected by the hatred and sadism of these killings, in which bodies have been badly mutilated and burned. A 1st army corporal on active service was found dead yesterday. [sentence indistinct]

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES GEISEL'S MESSAGE

PY021835Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 2 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Mar--According to political observers, President Geisel's message to Congress justifying the authoritative measures adopted in April 1977 raised severe criticism from the opposition and disappointed some government party members.

Arena Senator Teotonio Vilela termed Geisel's speech "awkward and inappropriate." Referring to Geisel's defense of his decision to suspend congressional activity in April 1977, Vilela added: "One does not speak of the rope in the hanged man's house."

According to Franco Montoro, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], the opposition feels that the presidential message "confirms the authoritarian, personal and allegedly infallible character of the current regime."

On Wednesday, 20 opposition deputies left the congressional session as a protest against Geisel's message because they said they could not "support the preaching of a dictatorship," an unprecedented attitude.

Political commentators did not express much surprise in the tone of the message, recalling that Geisel's appointed successor, Gen Joao Batista Figueiredo, had warned against illusions of a reestablishment of a liberal democracy in Brazil. Figueiredo denied rumors that he intends to defend the principle of direct elections.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LETELIER PROBE

PY272323Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1955 GMT 27 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Feb--Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal ordered the investigation regarding the official passports granted to two persons who have been involved in the death of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Foreign Minister Carvajal told reporters when he was leaving the Foreign Ministry that "the investigation has the purpose of finding out how these passports were issued."

According to reports from Washington, published in Santiago, the U.S. Government asked, through a judicial request, that the Chilean Supreme Court question William Rose and Romeral Jara. It also requested that Assistant Prosecutor Eugene Popper attend the hearing.

Carvajal told reporters this morning that the judicial request had not yet arrived.

Carvajal met for 40 minutes at the Foreign Ministry with Jose Maria Eyzaguirre, president of the Supreme Court, and Jorge Cauas, ambassador to the United States.

It was reported that three matters related to the judicial request were discussed during the meeting, but no details were given.

After the meeting, Eyzaguirre repeated to reporters that the judicial request has not yet arrived.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2113 GMT on 27 February 1978 reports that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has received from the United States the judicial request asking for an investigation of the alleged involvement of two Chileans in the death of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.]

Court Schedules Hearing

PY281724Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean Supreme Court received from the Foreign Ministry at 1030 today the petition from a U.S. court, forwarded through the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, to question two officers alleged to be involved in the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The preliminary hearing of this petition will be held on Thursday at the Supreme Court, once Supreme Court Attorney (Gustavo Chamorro) submits a report on the matter. The Supreme Court will then forward the case to one of the metropolitan courts which will order the investigation.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 12 DETAINED PDC LEADERS

PY030118Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 3 Mar 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Mar--It was reported here that the Chilean Government today ordered the unconditional release of 12 leaders of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party who were confined to the northern part of the country.

The action benefits Tomas Reyes, former president of the Senate; Andres Aylwin, former deputy; Belisario Velasco, former director of Radio Balmaceda; Guillermo Yungue, former president of the secondary students; and Juan Carlos Reyes, Ignacio Balbontin, Hernan Mery, Enrique Hernandez, Samuel Astorga, Georgina Aceituno, Elias Sanchez and Juan Manuel Sepulveda.

GENERAL MENDOZA DENIES REPORTED PACT WITH ECUADOR

PA021450Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0225 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 1 Mar (EFE)--Gen Cesar Mendoza, member of the Chilean military junta, emphatically denied in this capital today a report published by the Peruvian magazine OIGA regarding a possible military agreement between his country and Ecuador.

In an interview granted to EFE, Mendoza described as "absurd" the rumor published in the latest issue of the Lima publication. "Why talk of military pacts, of secret pacts? Why? If these people seek to create difficulties and antagonism and they wish to fan the flames, well, then I could understand somewhat," Mendoza said.

Mendoza, who is also director general of carabineros in Chile, is presently in Quito at the head of an official Chilean delegation invited to attend, along with delegations from Colombia and Venezuela, the ceremonies to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of a professional police force in Ecuador.

The general stated that his presence in Quito has special significance in view of the fact that between Chile and Ecuador there has always been "a fraternal and spiritual communion in all respects. In the professional area this unity has existed for many, many years, so much so that some alumni of the carabineros school in Santiago are presently police chiefs in Ecuador. Some of them were my classmates many years ago and I am happy to have met them again," Mendoza added.

Recently there appears to have been an increase in the exchange of visits by dignitaries and military chiefs of the two countries, in the context of the traditional friendship that has existed between the two countries.

[The general was asked] if this could have anything to do with the South American geo-political situation, particularly with what is considered to be a move toward detente between Chile and Argentina or the cooling of relations between Ecuador and Peru. In the Chilean leader's opinion, "every person is free to interpret events as he pleases," but in any case, "there has always been contact. There have always been exchanges" between the two countries. As an example, General Mendoza cited the case of Chilean junta President Augusto Pinochet, who was in Ecuador as a member of a [military] mission for 3 years during the 1950's. Likewise, Ecuador's present under secretary of police was in Chile in 1957, where he met the present director general of carabineros of Chile.

On another topic, General Mendoza mentioned the process of return to a constitutional system which is presently underway in Ecuador and said that "the Ecuadoreans seem to have moved ahead of us [in this regard]."

Logically, each country resolves its problems according to its means, its idiosyncracies, and its own characteristics. But in any case, "we are very interested in seeing what happens in Ecuador, because it will be an extraordinary lesson for us," Mendoza said.

ENVOY TO ARGENTINA DISCUSSES VIDELA'S SPEECH

PY272315Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Rene Rojas Galdames, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, is optimistic about the result of the negotiations between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle issue. The ambassador made this statement at the end of the first meeting of [Chilean] ambassadors which opened today at the Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Rojas stated that President Videla's speech regarding the Chilean and Argentine dispute was received quite well in Argentina and also in Chile. He noted that he believes Videla's speech was praised [on both sides], particularly the importance given to a desire for dialog.

[Rojas--begin recording] I believe that the Chilean reaction was quite good. Although I do not know the general opinion, I can say that the ones I heard were positive ones. Nevertheless, President Videla's reaffirmation of his desire for achieving a peaceful solution with Chile is in agreement with the philosophy and desire which President Pinochet and the Chilean Government have repeatedly expressed. [end recording]

Ambassador Rojas said that the Argentine president is convinced that the (?border) disagreement between Chile and Argentina can be solved peacefully. According to the Chilean ambassador President Videla's speech was delivered with the agreement of all the members of the Argentine Government junta. Furthermore, the speech is [word indistinct] in agreement with President Pinochet's determination to solve this century-old border dispute.

[Rojas--begin recording] You are quite aware of the speech which President Pinochet delivered at El Tepual after the signing of the act for negotiations. In this speech the president made quite clear what the Chilean position is in this regard.

We have never expressed any doubts about achieving an (?understanding) through peaceful means, something which is in agreement with our tradition, and we expressed this at the proper time.

It is obvious that there are still all those judicial proceedings which we may be eligible to enforce. [end recording] This is in case the two countries do not agree (?on the basis) of the treaty signed in (?1972) regarding the judicial solution of disputes which may be submitted jointly or unilaterally to the International Court of Justice.

The ambassador noted that at any rate any statement or action which is not in agreement with the spirit surrounding these negotiations will logically affect in some way the existing good relations between Chile and Argentina.

[Rojas--begin recording] It is evident that any aggressive statement or action issued by either of the two parties, or the public opinion of any of the parties involved, will have a negative effect on the relations of the two countries. But if we consider that the Chilean-Argentine joint commission will start its negotiations within a few days to search for a measure which will achieve detente, we hope that one of these measures will be aimed at trying to avoid, on both sides, any statement or action which will be [word indistinct] on the other country.

The Argentine delegation will arrive tomorrow at 1800 in Santiago. This delegation and its Chilean counterpart will start the formal negotiations aimed at creating a friendly and [words indistinct]. The meetings will be held at the High Academy of National Security and will not take more than 10 days.

ENRIQUE VALDEZ REPORTS ON MEETING OF AMBASSADORS

PY271957Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal today opened the meeting of ambassadors and chiefs of diplomatic missions at the Andres Bellow Hall of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. This meeting is being attended by the Chilean ambassadors accredited to friendly countries and to international, regional and worldwide organizations. The only one absent is Chilean UN Ambassador Sergio Diez, who is currently in Geneva.

The first official report about this highly important meeting was released by Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdez.

[Valdez--begin recording] The first phase of this meeting is about to end at this point. The same as prior meetings of similar nature, it was opened by the foreign minister, who greeted the ambassadors and gave them an outline of the current situation of our foreign relations.

Later I acquainted the ambassadors with the general terms of the draft charter of the Foreign Ministry which is currently under the consideration of his excellency the president of the nation. We also dealt with a number of general matters related to the functioning of the foreign service. [end recording]

Among the most important topics on which the diplomats will be briefed are the negotiations with Argentina. In this regard the first joint commission will begin working in Santiago on Wednesday. At the same time the ambassadors will discuss the human rights issue which is currently being reviewed by the appropriate UN commission in Geneva. This meeting is being attended by Ambassador Sergio Diez.

[Valdez--being recording] Our main aim is to give our ambassadors a thorough briefing about the general situation of our foreign affairs and provide them with an in-depth analysis of the human rights issue which is currently being discussed in Geneva by the UN Human Rights Commission. We will also brief them on the situation of the negotiations which are about to start with Argentina. [end recording]

The meeting, which will last until 8 March, will continue with the lecture of Planning Director of the Foreign Ministry Ernesto Videla. The ambassadors will begin to report tomorrow. These reports will be interspersed with lectures by ministers and other government officials.

CALI STUDENT DISTURBANCES PROMPT POLICE ACTION

PA021930Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Cali--A vehicle of the Public Works Secretariat of the municipality was destroyed here this morning in the third day of street disturbances staged by Cali students. According to authorities, groups of students from various schools in Cali again took to the streets today, hurling stones at vehicles and business establishments. The students are protesting the closure of the Antonio Jose Camacho Institute. The stone-throwing incidents by the students today prompted the intervention of police, resulting in renewed clashes and confrontations. At least 40 students have been arrested.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL REGISTERED IN 1977

PA021945Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] The Public Finance Corporation announced today that the Colombian economy revived in 1977, according to a report released here today. The report states that, according to preliminary estimates, industrial activity in the country during 1977 maintained a growth rate similar to that of 1976 when it reached approximately 8 percent. Although it is true that this figure surpassed results of 5.6 and 2.8 percent [as heard] obtained in 1974, it did not reach the rate of previous years.

The sectors which showed a favorable advance in 1977 include foodstuffs, construction, metal industries and rubber production. It is important to stress the development of the foodstuffs industry caused by diverse economic policies aimed at supplying the domestic market adequately.

Comparing production figures of 1976 and 1977 obtained by the National Association of Industrialists, it is noted that the textile, manufacture, pulp and lumber sectors did not register a sufficient increase to meet the country's needs.

The last few months of 1977, the report adds, were characterized by a dynamic revival of diverse productive sectors compared with activities during the early part of the year. According to the report, the results of commercial activities in the principal Colombian cities for the first 7 months of 1976 and 1977 did not indicate a large increase during this period.

LEFTIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE URGES UNITY

PA021935Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Presidential candidate Socorro Ramirez today proposed to her leftist counterparts Julio Cesar Pernia and Jaime Piedrahita Cardona her resignation with the purpose of permitting the unification of all opposition sectors and the selection of a single candidate to run against Belisario Betancur and Julio Cesar Turbay in the June elections.

The only female presidential candidate said today during a press conference that she is willing to resign as long as Pernia and Piedrahita accept her proposal. She added that it is indispensable to launch a candidate who represents the working class and who will unite all sectors of the Colombian left.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN RATIFIED

PA021430Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Ecuador and Spain today exchanged ratification documents on an atomic energy agreement signed on 3 May 1977 in Madrid. According to the agreement, under international treaties, laws, regulations and other legal instruments effective in Ecuador and Spain, the signatories will cooperate in the field of nuclear investigation and technology for peaceful purposes and will conduct studies and plans for the establishment of a nuclear center in Ecuador.

Cooperation between the two countries will be in the following areas: construction [words indistinct] of nuclear interest, benefits, commercialization and for peaceful purposes; [words indistinct] construction, operation, maintenance and use of experimental and power reactors; basic or applied investigation for peaceful use of nuclear energy and the detection of the effects of radioactivity; production of isotopes and their use in medicine, commercial and industrial activities; and other scientific and technological aspects related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy which are of common interest to both parties.

Spain's Nuclear Energy Commission and Ecuador's Atomic Energy Commission will be in charge of exchanging technical information and professionals. This exchange will be carried out in the following manner: [words indistinct] reciprocal training for scientific and technical personnel; exchange of experts, professors and instructors for courses and seminars; [words indistinct] consultation regarding scientific and technological problems; appointment of mixed work teams for specific studies on scientific investigations and special projects; [words indistinct] exchange of unclassified technical information.

POVEDA ADDRESSES DINNER HONORING CHILEAN JUNTA MEMBER

PA021459Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Latin America is living in the most crucial but perhaps most important of its historic stages, said Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, President of the Ecuadorean Supreme Council of Government, in a speech last night at a dinner given by the military triumvirate at the palace in honor of Gen Cesar Mendoza Duran, a member of the Chilean military junta. Also attending were [words indistinct] and police inspectors of Venezuela and Colombia.

Poveda said: I believe that Latin America is now living in a singular epoch characterized by its dynamism and complexity. For some, Latin America is convulsed [words indistinct] in search of a better social order. These demonstrations should not give us cause for concern. They are the expression [words indistinct] of people who are trying to determine their own destiny, who are undergoing rising expectations and a profound effort, rejecting defeatism, compromise or indifference. They are stimulating government leaders to adopt dynamic and effective measures which will direct in a positive, bold and [words indistinct] the life of the Latin American people. Only in this way will we attain peace, progress and a dignified life.

NATIONWIDE STATUS OF STRIKE REPORTED

PY281700Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Summary] Activities were normal yesterday in Lima and throughout the country within a climate of tranquillity and security. By showing up at their work places, most workers confirmed their rejection of the political motives which led the board of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] and the Unity Struggle Command [CUL] to order a 48-hour strike. In Limalazu the mass transportation system covered nearly all routes. Buses had police protection. Some which were temporarily taken out of circulation returned to work after the reestablishment of order following outbreaks of violence caused by agitators. Although most bank employees stopped work, banks opened their doors and took care of their customers, although on a limited basis.

In Arequipa, most activities were carried out normally. Only banks were affected by the stoppage and many credit institutions served the public. In Puno, everything was normal. Only commercial banks suspended their activities. In Cusco, all industrial and commercial activities and others were affected by the general stoppage, but the populace was indifferent to the attitude of a group of persons seeking disorder.

The situation was also normal in Huancayo, Huanuco, Junin, Ayacucho, Cerro de Pasco and throughout the central region, although there were some restrictions on bank activities in some of these towns.

In Trujillo, some hesitation was noticed at first, but the population resumed normal activity in view of the guarantees offered by the government. The Trujillo City Council reported that 95 percent of the workers were present at work.

In Piura and other northern towns, activities were also normal.

In Tacna, the stoppage ordered by the CGTP passed almost unnoticed. Only 11 workers from two commercial companies and a group of bankers tried to join the stoppage. Miners from Toquepala, as previously reported, did not.

CISNEROS SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL GUARANTEE ORDER

PY281458Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra has called on the citizenery to maintain the same mature, adamant and responsible behavior and to continue to reject what he called anti-Peruvian attacks by the CGTP and CUL.

Cisneros said that armed and police forces will continue giving full and firm guarantees for order, so that activities in industrial and commerce centers and public services will continue normally.

The minister stated that, just as he had predicted, the stoppage was a complete failure because the working class is tired of being manipulated, and also because of the exhortation made last night by President Morales Bermudez for unity and constructive work.

Cisneros made this statement at the international Jorge Chavez airport after saying farewell to Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, Argentine Army chief of staff. The minister said that in Lima and throughout the country the situation was under control, and that the citizenry has made a mature and sensible decision.

UDP LEADER OUTLINES PARTY PLATFORM

PA030027Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Feb 78 p 4 PA

[Interview with Agustin Haya de la Torre, member of the collective leadership of the People's Democratic Union of Peru--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In an interview published in this newspaper, Jorge del Prado [secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party] accuses a dissident group of the Communist Party of giving signatures collected by his party to the People's Democratic Union [UDP]. He has also said that the UDP is a Maoist-dominated movement. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] In the first place, signatures must be collected by the organization's own rank-and-file and Del Prado's statements are untrue. Secondly, the UDP is a single front organization which calls on the popular masses to join its ranks on the basis of its platform. The term extremist which Del Prado calls us is part of the terminology used by reactionaries to describe those of us who defend the popular struggle. It is true that within the UDP there are certain organizations which consider Chairman Mao's teachings one of the fundamental contributions to the development of the international communist movement. At the same time, there exists within the UDP political and labor organizations which follow other ideological persuasions, but which are united on the basis of the UDP's platform.

[Question] Your last name leads to a direct and personal question. Are you related to Victor Raul Haya de la Torre?

[Answer] Yes. I am his nephew, but happily Aprism has not yet turned into a hereditary trait. The Peruvian APRA Party is only a reactionary, rightist and proimperialist party.

[Question] You have mentioned the UDP's platform. Of what does it consist?

[Answer] The UDP is drafting the program of the people's revolutionary government with which it seeks to approach correctly the electoral process. This program contains two central points: the establishment of a popular government and an assembly of representatives of the people which will guarantee the popular masses' access to power under the leadership of the working class and, secondly, the need to establish an independent national economy which, through the expulsion of imperialism and the confiscation of big enterprises, will guarantee the use of the nation's resources to meet the people's needs. We have also included in our platform the age-old demand of land for the peasant and the demand for satisfaction of the basic conditions of life, such as the right to food,work, fair wages, good health and housing. Our platform also calls for the establishment of a national, democratic and scientific culture. At the same time, we have included the immediate issues now being raised by popular organizations such as the reinstatement of dismissed workers, a salary increase, a protest against the increase in the cost of living, the annulment of dealings with the International Monetary Fund and its hunger plans, the elimination of the agrarian debt and, in sum, the full application of all democratic liberties.

[Question] It sounds very radical. Does it not exclude millions of Peruvians who are not workers?

[Answer] The UDP platform is designed to follow the line of a single class front, which means that it hopes to become a revolutionary political front which expresses the interests of the working class, the peasants, small-and medium-sized proprietors--in fact, the entire working class which lives under the imperialist domination of big capital and its political representatives. The UDP believes that the Constituent Assembly will in no way be the solution to our people's vital demands. For us, the road is different. We are using the primary tactic of encouraging the masses to take direct action and to transform the economic struggle into a political one, clearly understanding that the political objective of this direct action is chiefly the access to power of the poor in the countryside and in the city.

[Question] What is your opinion of the political process in the country, the Communist Party's crisis, the division of the left and the possibility of a concrete union?

[Answer] We believe that the development of the political process in the country, the polarization of the classes, is weeding out the ranks of the popular sectors and Del Prado's false Communist Party, showing their true faces. The UDP believes that there is no possibility of an electoral alliance with the Communist Party and that, moreover, the party is experiencing a clear internal division as is shown by the composition of the Coordinating Commission of Regional Committees and the Communist Party-Unity Youth.

[Question] Do you think this division of the left will spread?

[Answer] On the contrary, I think that the UDP's composition is a significant advancement in the process of the unification of the country's Marxist-Leninist left. The UDP is backed by 15 political organizations, several of which were the product of recent divisions but which, taking a step forward, have understood the need to face the people's enemies together.

As for the leftist groups registered by the National Electoral tribunal (JNE), we of the UDP clearly differentiate between those who can effectively side with the popular struggles and those who vacillate in their positions or, in any event, follow a line of criticizing the regime. In the first case, we believe that the popular, student, peasant and worker front and the Revolutionary Socialist Party can effectively defend the people's interests although they still have to correct errors in their political line. As for the Socialist Popular Action and Communist Party-Unity, we have seen their behavior with the formation of the popular front sponsored by the National Agrarian Confederation.

[Question] Disregarding the fact that public demonstrations have always been very relative in Peruvian politics and considering the show of force by APRA, the Christian Popular Party (PPC) and Popular Action (AP), when will the expected show of force by the left occur?

[Answer] The APRA, PPC and AP have certainly entered the electoral arena with much fanfare, but essentially they have nothing new to offer aside from their old slogans and unsuccessful programs. Through these parties the reactionary left is trying to exploit the legitimate discontent of the popular masses for its own benefit. [paragraph continues]

However, there is already a level of consciousness in the most enlightened sectors of the working and popular movements which openly reject such reactionary propaganda. Those parties are the ones seeking the limitation of democratic and political liberties in order to strengthen the interest of big capital. The left has already given an important show of force in a little publicized meeting of the CUL held on 10 February in which in less than 48 hours, despite the delay in receiving prefectural authorization, 40,000 persons assembled. If we had the same access to the communications media which the right has, we would surely have a larger attendance than the reactionary demonstrations. In this regard, the UDP has planned to hold a much larger meeting with which it will initiate the electoral campaign.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ANNIVERSARY GREETING--President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday sent greetings to the Soviet military attache of the USSR Embassy, (Ivan Koutenko), on the anniversay of the Soviet Armed Forces. The presidential greeting to the Soviet military attache was delivered by the presidential aide-de-camp, Lt Col (Luis Vaji) [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Feb 78 PY]

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The president of the Industrial Society (Jose Antonio Aguirre Rosa), told president Francisco Morales Bermudez during a meeting in Government House that his organization is willing to cooperate to help Peru of its difficult economic situation. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Feb 78 PY]

VENEZUELAN MILITARY DELEGATION--The chief of the joint chiefs of staff of the Venezuelan Defense Ministry, Vice Adm (Felix Mendoza Acosta), stopped in Lima's international airport on his way to Argentina heading a delegation to take part in the 200th birth anniversary of Gen Jose de San Martin. He said at the airport that he is confident that the spirit of friendship and integration will prevail among Latin American countries. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Feb 78 PY]

MEXICO NOT TO SELL GAS TO U.S. FOR TIME BEING

PA021716Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 2 Mar (EFE)--Mexico abstained Thursday from selling natural gas to the United States, announcing that it prefers to use it as a substitute for oil in industrial use.

Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said at a press conference that "Mexico will not sell natural gas to the United States and will use it to supply the domestic market as an oil substitute." "We will not sell for the time being," Oteyza reiterated.

The official stressed that oil is worth eight times as much as gas on the international market. He added that oil exports will permit financing the construction of a national system of oil distribution.

Last year, Mexico negotiated the possible sale of Mexican gas with six U.S. firms at $2.60 for 1,000 cubic feet, a price which was considered "excessive" by the U.S. Government.

A $1 billion credit requested by Mexico from the Export-Import Bank to build a gas pipeline from the oilfields in southeastern Mexico to the U.S. border was "frozen" at the request of the U.S. Congress.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL012200Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2121 GMT 1 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Mar (ANSA-INFORMEX)--The Central American armies constantly renew their weapons in the face of the subversive climate in almost all Central American countries, but this does not mean that a warlike situation exists in the area, stated Honduran Foreign Minister Col Roberto Palma Galvez. He spoke at an impromptu press conference at the international airport in this capital upon arrival to deliver an oil painting, a portrait of Jose Cecilio del Valle, a Honduran who became a Mexican foreign minister.

Colonel Palma stated that the way politics have developed in recent times in Central American countries has created problems, but the situation has been controlled by respective governments.

In regard to the prevailing political situation in Honduras, he said that, for all practical purposes, there are only routine problems like those existing in every country. In any case, he said, the present government is determined to return to constitutional order and hopes to turn over power to a government elected by the people in upcoming elections which could be held at the end of 1979.

MOISES TORRIJOS REPLACEMENT NOT CAUSED BY 'UNPROVEN' DRUG CHARGES

PA030434Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Panama Foreign Ministry sources confirmed that the Spanish Government has given its approval for Hugo Torrijos' appointment replacing his brother Moises. The request for approval of Hugo Torrijos as new Panamanian ambassador to Spain was presented 2 months ago.

Both are brothers of Chief of Government Omar Torrijos Herrera. Assurances were given that the replacement is due to the retirement of Moises Torrijos. He is a veteran newsman and writer. It was not revealed, however, when Hugo Torrijos will assume his post in Spain. Hugo is now director of national casinos.

It was also determined that the decision has no relation to the unproven charges which since July 1971 have been made by U.S. citizens and entities against Moises of an alleged connection with drug trafficking.

PRESIDENCY MINISTER SAYS EMERGENCY PLAN NOT SUSPENDED

PA021918Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] This morning's telephone call from presidency Minister Fernando Manfredo was to explain that the emergency plan has not been suspended but is going through a process of reevaluation.

The idea of providing subsides to parents who cannot work because there is no one to take care of their children was also discussed during the telephone conversation.

There have been several points of view. According to some, the best way to handle this problem would be for the government to deal directly with nurseries so that parents would be free to look for jobs in the private sector. Some say that this would prevent a situation where parents who fail to take care of their children faithfully show up to collect their subsidy checks. The government is now in the process of deciding its action.

BROAD FRONT OF PROFESSIONALS CONGRESS INAUGURATED

PA030155Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] More than 2,000 professionals gathered at the Justo Arosemena Palace today to participate in the first national congress of the Broad Front of Professionals. In his welcoming speech, Dr Renato Pereira described Gen Omar Torrijos as a trafficker of patriotism because of his 10-year struggle to achieve our sovereignty and our true economic, social and political independence.

As an introduction to the analysis that will be made and the conclusions that will be reached during the first national congress, Pereira, a member of the front's organizing committee, issued a call for the unity of professionals to help the country's process of change and development.

Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, representing the chief of government, declared open the professionals congress. After the congress of the Broad Front of Professionals was declared open, six work committees were installed to analyze national problems and to establish the permanent structure of the front. The congress will end on Saturday.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER, USSR ATTACHE ON NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA030314Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0245 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio today refused to comment on statements made by his Nicaraguan colleague Julio Quintana concerning Sandinist activities in Nicaraguan territory. Quintana said that the recent Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrilla attacks in the Nicaraguan cities of Rivas and Granada "Were planned in the Soviet Embassy or the Cuban Consulate in Costa Rica."

Facio was queried on the matter but he preferred not to comment.

Yuriy Chernish, press attache of the Soviet Embassy in San Jose, also said he would prefer not to comment on the matter for now. He said that any comment the Soviet Embassy would make on the matter would be made through the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

He said, however, that "these types of statements follow a plan to promote provocations." "At any rate," Chernish said, "the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry knows the kind of activities we carry out in this country." He reasserted that any statement on the matter would be made through the Foreign Ministry.

RADIO RELOJ ON POSSIBLE CARAZO CABINET

PA021845Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Sources close to the Unity Party and to the office of the president-elect have revealed that Gonzalo Fajardo Salas has requested a meeting with Dr Federico Vargas, present finance minister of Costa Rica. Fajardo requested the meeting on instructions from the president-elect, according to reports.

Despite the rumors and names that have been circulating in the past few weeks regarding the persons who will make up the cabinet of President-elect Carazo, it is considered a fact that the new finance minister will be Gonzalo Fajardo, who at present is an adviser of (ANPEI) and director of the Costa Rican Free Enterprise Institute. During the Trejos-Fernandez administration, he was general director of finance.

We are going to unofficially announce the names of the future public officials who will make up the Carazo Odio cabinet. The cabinet has already been formed and it will be announced on Saturday at (?1400). However, Radio Reloj is announcing in advance the names of the future ministers. Here are the names that are being mentioned as members of the future cabinet:

Health, Dr (Carmelo Carboza); Agriculture, the well-known national cattleman Victor (Wall); Public Education, Maria Eugenia (Pengo), reportedly the only woman in the future cabinet; Economy, Industry and Commerce Ministry, Oscar [name indistinct], who is at present the director of LACSA [Costa Rican Airline S.A.]; Culture Ministry, Roberto Murillo, a philosophy professor at the University of Costa Rica; Labor Ministry, Enrique (Orgas); Public Works Ministry, Rodolfo (Mens); secretary to the presidency, Rafael Cordero (Creceri); and Public Security, Johny Echeverria (Bril).

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 5 MARCH

PA0222252Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today announced its decision to hold the scheduled presidential elections on Sunday despite the spreading state and private industry workers' strike which has paralyzed basic services in this country. "The 5 March elections will be held with or without a strike," the presidency's information secretariat reported today, adding that the government will guarantee the normal development of the elections.

Three bakery shops were looted this morning in the first act of vandalism to take place during the crisis. The shops, located in a poor neighborhood, were closed due to the workers' strike. The strike has paralyzed the post offices, hospitals, schools, social security services, ministry buildings, telecommunications and bakeries. Guatemalans are awaiting the measures that the government will adopt to normalize public services.

Candidates Oppose Postponement

PA0217l2Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The three presidential candidates oppose the postponement of next Sunday's general elections because of the strike begun by public employees on Thursday.

Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, candidate of the ruling centrist coalition, said he prefers elections with strikes over no elections at all. He does not yet consider it necessary to postpone the elections.

Gen Ricardo Peralta Mendez, Christian Democratic candidate, says "it would be extremely dangerous for the strike to continue at the time of the elections, the more so since we have demounced the fraud being prepared."

Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia, candidate of the anticommunist "National Liberation Movement," believes the elections "must be held at all cost."

The Christian Democrats, as well as the anticommunists, feel that the postponement of the elections, according to their leaders, would mean that the government could take advantage of the strike in order to better prepare the electoral fraud.

Communists Urge Abstention

PA021824Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemala Labor Party (outlawed, communist) last night exploded three bombs in different parts of this capital. One of the bombs exploded a few meters from the government palace, while the other two exploded on the outskirts of the capital. There were no casualties or damage, although subversive propaganda was strewn everywhere.

The communist party urged the people to abstain from voting in Sunday's general and presidential elections.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON WAGE INCREASE POLICY

PA022240Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text of Guatemalan Government communique on wage increases for government workers dated March 1978--place not given]

[Text] To expand on the contents of the message which the president of the republic addressed to the people of Guatemala on the new increase in the wages and salaries of government employees, the government of the republic provides the following details:

1. The increases are in the form of an emergency bonus. The increases are being granted as an emergency bonus so that government employees will receive a real increase in their income, since emergency bonuses are not subject to deductions, stamp duties, attachments [alquilo] or pension fund payments. Therefore, the government workers will receive the complete increase, which is therefore a real benefit.

2. The new increases cover all workers employed by the state; consequently, they include employees of decentralized, autonomous and semiautonomous entities.

3. The new increases for temporary workers are a part of a broader plan which the state will implement to benefit these workers, which basically consists of incorporating them into the budget. To date, these workers do not enjoy retirement or other social benefits enjoyed by civil service employees because the present planning system excludes them. This has created the unjust and inhumane situation in which many of these workers are forced to work until they are 75 or 80 years old, and when they leave their jobs they lose their wages and do not receive retirement benefits.

Aware of the human drama of these workers, Laugerud's government has completed studies on placing these workers in funded positions, which means that they will receive all the benefits received by other civil service workers. General Laugerud's government has granted five wage increases to temporary workers. In September 1974 he increased their wages by 40 cents a day. In 1976 he increased their wages by another 33 cents a day. In January 1977 they received a 20-cent per day increase, and in 1978 he increased their wages by 30 cents a day. Counting all the increases granted by the president, the lowest paid temporary workers will receive 2 quetzales and 69 cents a day, which is equal to 83 quetzales, 60 cents a month.

In regard to temporary workers, it is noteworthy that at this level of employment by the government, there are different classifications and different wage scales. The following examples may be cited, among others: a lathe operator earns 7 quetzales and 47 cents a day; a shovel operator earns 7 quetzales, 84 cents a day; a tractor operator earns 5 quetzales, 39 cents a day.

4. Government employees who participated in the strike will not be subject to reprisals, but it must be understood that they must fully assume their normal work on Thursday, 2 March.

5. The bill to modify the nation's budget, which contains the increases granted by the government, is ready to be submitted to the Congress of the republic. However, the government notes that, as the president warned, the bill will be presented to the Congress only when government employees are working normally and the strike has thus ended.

The government of the republic is making a great economic sacrifice in granting the new increases. However, a sector of the strike movement does not seem to be defending justice concerning wages but rather seems to be serving sectarian political interests.

Government workers should make no mistake. The government has granted a new wage benefit, but the government will not take a single step backward and will not haggle. In addition, it was the moral and legal authority to safeguard order and the normal functioning of public administration activities.

STUDENTS, WORKERS ORGANIZE MARCH IN CAPITAL

PA030037Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Ready "to die in the attempt," thousands of public and private employees and high school and university students this afternoon were organizing a march to the capital's downtown area. Meanwhile, it was unofficially learned at the Government Ministry that the demonstration, which has been called by the National Committee of Labor Unity, the country's largest labor central, will be dissolved by the police. But the workers and students who will be marching in support of the bureaucrats who have been on strike for the past 8 days and to protest the government's alleged lack of attention to labor problems are ready for anything, according to their own words. "We do not believe we are so few that we cannot confront the police," one of the leaders told this agency while making last minute arrangements for the march.

Demonstration Ends Peacefully

PA030325Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0305 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The march and rally staged by workers, government employees and students here this afternoon and evening has ended without incident. However, the demonstrators have gone to their labor unions to hold meetings and to outline future activities.

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS EMPLOYEES RETURN TO WORK

PA030405Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0325 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 2 Mar (LATIN)--The postal and telecommunications (telegraph) workers returned to work today, disregarding an appeal by the state workers emergency committee which had recommended that the strike begun 8 days ago to demand better salaries be continued. Now that the bueaucrats' unity has been broken, it is assumed that the state workers' activities will return to normal before Sunday's elections in which Guatemalans will have to elect a president and a vice president, 61 deputies to Congress and municipal officials in 326 municipalities.

The post and telegraph workers accepted the increase promised by the president, who conditioned the submission of the bill to Congress to the lifting of the measure of force.

The announcement that the postal and telecommunications workers would resume their activities and the fact that the conflict involving the workers of the Mexican enterprise Associated Civilian Engineers has been resolved have not discouraged the leftist National Committee of Labor Unity (CNUS), which, in support of bakers, has issued an appeal to paralyze activities in other areas. Nonetheless, local observers believe that the CNUS appeal will not be heeded and that the country's activities will return to normal following this strike which has caused huge losses to the country.

HONDURAS

CAPTURED SANDINISTS TO BE DEPORTED TO MEXICO

PA021358Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Three Sandinist guerrillas captured by the Honduran Army along the Nicaraguan border will be deported to Mexico, Honduran Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Guerrillas Oscar Benavides, Jose Alvaro Hernandez and Manuel Mairena were captured 14 February near La Lodoza village in the eastern Paraiso Department bordering Nicaragua.

Since the time the guerrillas' capture was officially announced, the solidarity front with the Nicaraguan people has been trying to get the guerrillas deported to any country but Nicaragua. However, it has not been revealed when the guerrillas will be deported because the Honduran Foreign Minister is now in Mexico on an official protocol visit to that country.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA MEETS WITH NEWSMEN; FSLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA022207Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Mar (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza said last night during an informal meeting with newsmen that an ideological war of great importance has begun in Nicaragua "before we had expected it." He recognized that there are rebellious groups that are trying to change the social and political structures of Nicaragua.

Somoza asked the newsmen to "stick to the truth in their reports" now that the hour has come in Nicaragua to take sides in the struggle "to preserve the country with its current republican constitution or to turn it over to those who want to convert it into a totalitarian state." The president noted that the army is fully capable of facing any other army, however well trained it is, and even more, he stressed, of fighting armed civilians. Therefore, the struggle has to favor the National Guard.

On the side of the opposition, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today issued a clandestine communique admitting the death in combat of Moises [name indistinct] and Camilo Ortega Saavedra in Catarina on 26 February. The latter was one of the most prominent leaders of the Front. He was the brother of Humberto and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, top leaders of the Front who are believed to be in charge of FSLN forces in northern Nicaragua. The communique states that Ortega Saavedra, who was wounded when captured, was dead when he was turned over to his family.

It also reported that on that same day the army attacked a village near Catarina, killing four civilians and wounding many more, including children. It said that many peasant houses were destroyed and entire families were removed from the village. Their whereabouts are unknown.

The FSLN concluded its communique by stating that "the struggle must continue because the end of the dictatorship is fast approaching.

Guard Denies Holding Guerrilla

PA022229Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Nicaraguan National Guard laws and public relations office, told this agency today that "Camilo Ortega Saavedra is not included in the list of persons arrested and held by the armed forces high command." The National Guard officer gave this reply when asked about a report that Camilo had been captured by military patrols last Sunday in Masaya.

Camilo is the youngest brother of guerrillas Humberto and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, fighters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Camilo's mother, Lidia de Ortega, announced in Costa Rica today that her son had been captured. She also demanded "respect for the prisoner's life." Humberto Obregon Aguirre, a Managua attorney, likewise announced that he was in the process of presenting a writ before the National Guard laws and public relations office "asking for respect for Camilo's life."

However, the army spokesman said that there is no Camilo Ortega Saavedra on the list of arrested persons who will be investigated according to the country's political constitution. He said, however, that the armed forces high command is holding a prisoner identified as Carlos Ivan Saavedra Rizo.

The other prisoners awaiting investigation are Miguel Espinoza Herrera, Segundo Martinez Lopez, Oscar Martinez Cano, Harcio Garcia Gaitan, Gonzalo Castillo Vivas, Ramon Lopez Martinez, Erwin Rizo Lopez, Agustin Mejia Cerda, Manuel Perez Lopez, Danilo Valencia Sevilla and Daniel Santamaria Hurtado.

Camilo Ortega Saavedra's Body Identified

PA030254Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0208 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--It was confirmed here tonight that Camilo Ortega Saavedra, Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) fighter, is dead. Camilo's body was in the El Retiro hospital morgue in Managua, but it had not been identified. However, Lidia de Ortega, Camilo's mother, identified him this afternoon.

It was revealed that Camilo's mother will claim her son's body tomorrow morning.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN SEVERAL AREAS

PA021643Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Despite the order given to military patrols not to permit protests or violence, demonstrations continue in the Nicaraguan cities of Leon, Matagalpa, Diriamba and Jinotepe.

In the northern city of Matagalpa high school students staged a demonstration last night carrying floral wreaths for two university students killed recently in this capital. On approaching the Jose Dolores Estrada Avenue, the students burned tires, broke bottles, blocked traffic and used vehicles to block intersections. The National Guard watched the demonstration but did not disperse demonstrators, limiting operations to clearing intersections of onlookers.

In the city of Leon, 90 km west of this capital, demonstrations were staged in several sectors. It was learned that Danilo Gross, not further identified, was seriously wounded in the disturbances. The National Guard dispersed demonstrations in Leon with tear gas bombs and with regulation weapons. The military patrols also threw tear gas bombs in the university dormitories. At approximately 2100 (0300 GMT today) the city of Leon appeared desolate. Sporadic shooting could be heard in various sectors.

Also, in the southern city of Diriamba, some 800 elementary and high school students staged a four-block-long street demonstration. As they were preparing to burn an establishment owned by a government official, the National Guard stepped in and violently dispersed them. After being dispersed, the students withdrew to their respective sectors where they started bonfires.

It was also learned that a demonstration was staged in the city of Jinotepe in southern Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, here in Managua a committee of lawyers called to defend those arrested in disturbances over the past few weeks reported that 20 of 25 students arrested in the recent university raid have been released by the authorities.

RED CROSS SUSPENDS SERVICES IN MASAYA

PA022143Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2115 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, announced today that the National Guard had turned over the bodies of four persons who died in Masaya on Sunday. The bodies had been taken to the Managua hospital's morgue.

For its part, the Nicaraguan Red Cross has announced the suspension of services in the Masaya area, charging that "the National Guard and certain popular sectors have been hostile" to their mobile units. In a communique released today, the Red Cross [words indistinct].

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AIDING REBEL INDIANS

PA022016Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Conservative Party has given food to the Indians of the Monimbo community in Masaya, 30 km from Managua, who rose up against the Somoza regime about 2 weeks ago and was repressed after bloody armed clashes. A commission from the opposition Conservative Party gave the food to Salesian priests who will distribute it.

Rene Sandino Arguello, chairman of the Conservative Party, said that a party commission is holding talks with the Catholic hierarchy to seek peace for Nonimbo and all of Nicaragua, a country which has been living under permanent disruption since the 10 January murder of opposition newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

SANDINISTS ANNOUNCE DISTRIBUTION OF 2,000 WEAPONS

PA021822Y Madrid EGE in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) announced on Thursday in Mexico City that it had distributed 2,000 rifles and heavy arms among the Nicaraguan people. The information was provided by several FSLN leaders to the Mexican magazine ECONOMICA.

They define their armed struggle against President Somoza's regime as "a nationalist struggle to build a free country" which "can only be done through civil war."

Alejandro Ramos, a Mexican and the first foreign newsman to interview FSLN leaders, said his meeting with the revolutionaries took place "somewhere in Nicaragua."

They said that the results of their armed clashes with Somoza's National Guard have been "very positive" and assert that in Rivas alone they caused 61 casualties. They added that the FSLN is financed by the people and that the arms in great part come from the National Guard. They denied receiving support from the Cuban regime.

"Sons of (Nicaraguan) millionaires contribute the money which permits us to buy the sophisticated weapons we have," the masked FSLN leaders said during the interview. They added that part of their arms are purchased in the United States, thanks to the "connections" they have in that country which contribute large sums of money to the FSLN.

In announcing the distribution of arms among the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinists expressed hope that the people "will initiate total war against the dictatorship."

MANAGUA RADIO PERMITTED TO RESUME BROADCASTING

PA022011Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 4 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--After a day's closure ordered by the Nicaraguan Government, Radio Mundial, a local radio station, was permitted to resume broadcasting, but another station, Radio Mi Preferida, continues closed on police orders. Radio Mundial was closed because radio and television authorities charged that it transmitted "false information" about the army's land and air operation against the rebels in Masaya. Radio Mi Preferida has several suits pending against it and has been fined 10,000 cordobas ($1,400). Manuel Jiron, the station's manager, said he was a victim of government repression.

The reopened Radio Mundial was earlier fined 4,000 cordobas ($570) for having broadcast news related to the 15-day business strike in January and February. Radio newsmen today opposed the fine by appealing.

SOMOZA-OWNED RADIO STATION FINED; APPEAL PLANNED

PA022020Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan radio and television office today fined Radio Equis, owned by President Anastasio Somoza, 5,000 cordobas ($714). Reliable sources indicated that the fine was for transmitting information "deemed injurious" to an Italian priest, Bernardino Formiconi, on 5 February.

The station said in its noon newscast that at Fatima Church, whose priest is Father Formiconi, unidentified elements "were inciting the parishioners against public order."

Rodolfo Silva, one of the station managers, announced that he would pay the fine today and would appeal.

11 NICARAGUANS AWAIT SAFE-CONDUCTS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA030436Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 11 Nicaraguans have taken asylum in the embassies of Venezuela, Mexico and Costa Rica in Managua and are awaiting safe-conducts to leave the country. Jose Montomar Ubeda, Santiago Meneses Vallecillo, Gil Adan Montoya, Orestes Bolivar Juarez, Pedro Pablo Mendoza and two others who have not been identified are in the Venezuela Embassy waiting political asylum from the Venezuelan Government. Luis Angel Marenco and Ernesto Mejia Burgos are in the Costa Rican Embassy. Meanwhile, in the Mexican Embassy are Pedro Jose Chamorro Arguello and Oscar Montes Marenco, who are also waiting for safe-conducts to leave the country.

All have admitted participation in the clandestine movements carried out to overthrow President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's regime.

BISHOP PRESENTS LIST OF MISSING PERSONS

PA030241Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Managua Archbishop Monsignor Miguel Obando presented the government today with a list of 37 persons who have "disappeared" in the Masaya armed clashes. The list was compiled by the Monimbo Indian community, one of the centers of the popular rebellion which rocked several Nicaraguan cities.

National Guard units today kept watch over the two main Managua universities to prevent any disorders while the students held meetings in the two universities--the Central American University and the National Autonomous University. Classes were resumed today in both learning centers following a 24-hour strike protesting the death of two youths killed by the National Guard during Monday's incidents.

"Many of the persons who have disappeared, the Monimbo residents believe, were taken away aboard National Guard helicopters which landed in a ball park," the prelate said.

Monsignor Obando presented the list of missing persons a few hours after a government spokesman, who asked not to be identified, indicated that the Monimbo fighting could have left a large number of casualties. Obando said that the residents of Masaya and Monimbo told him that the National Guard had "fired bursts of heavy machinegun fire from helicopters," to eliminate strong points before occupying the city militarily. The prelate said that the Monimbo people had told him that "if the National Guard does not leave us alone, there could be another violent reaction."

During the past 9 days the Monimbo and Cade Subtiava Indian communities in Leon became bastions of unusually violent resistance against Anastasio Somoza's regime. Government spokesmen said that agitators from the Sandinist National Liberation Front led the anti-Somoza resistance.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT, TRADE MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA021414Y Madrid EFE in Spanisn 0000 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Mar (EFE)--The governments of Cuba and Costa Rica signed a cultural cooperation agreement here today. The document was signed by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras and special Costa Rican Ambassador Rodolfo Solano Orfila.

The Costa Rican official told the press that the agreement covers exchange of publications between the two countries, as well as the organization of cultural activities, artistic exhibitions, artistic performances and so forth.

Solano Orfila added that he also signed with the Cuban vice minister a memorandum on trade between the two countries and another one on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The ambassador said that Costa Rica cannot sign a bilateral trade treaty with Cuba because it belongs to the Central American Common Market. However, he thinks bilateral trade will increase considerably.

Solano Orfila stated that the upcoming presidential inauguration in Costa Rica will not affect in the least the agreements and commitments signed here, even though he thinks the process toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Cuba will be hindered. He added that, despite the difficulties in increasing trade relations, the field of economic cooperation between Costa Rica and Cuba is very wide, particularly regarding the creation of mixed ventures.

He recalled that Cuba and Costa Rica do not have complementary but rather somewhat competitive economies. In spite of this, the pertinent memorandum spells out more than 50 Costa Rican products in which Cuba is interested. In turn, Cuba could sell Costa Rica drugs, cement, pressure cookers and other home appliances, cattle, light industrial equipment, and iron cement-hulled trawlers, the construction of which has reached a high level of development here.

The ambassador praised the social achievements of the Cuban revolution and said that his country may be on a peaceful path to achieving the egalitarian goals that Cuba seeks in many areas. He thanked the local authorities for their help in the safe rescue of the crew of a Costa Rican gunboat and the vessel itself after it ran aground several days ago off the coast of Cuba. The gunboat will be repaired in Havana. He added that this rescue operation was the first practical demonstration of the agreement signed between Cuba and the United States regarding such cases since U.S. radio stations and ships helped the Cubans rescue the patrol boat.

Asked about the incidents taking place in Nicaragua, Solano Orfila said in closing that his personal opinion is that this bears out the saying that everything comes to an end.

Havana Report

FL021900Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban and Costa Rican governments have signed a cultural agreement, a protocol on bilateral trade and another on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The cultural agreement was signed by Rodolfo Solano Orfila, special ambassador and chief of the Costa Rican Governmental delegation visiting our country, and Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Dr Pelegrin Torras.

Mr Solano also signed the protocol on bilateral trade, and (Michel Vazquez), director at interim for foreign trade, signed for Cuba. The protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed by Mr Solano and Octavio Castilla, director of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Prior to signing the documents, Mr Solano held a press conference during which he referred to the importance of the documents as a means of bringing closer together the two countries.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES DPRK MINISTER WON TONG-KU

FL021210Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and government, has received DPRK Chemical Industry Minister Won Tong-ku, member of that country's Supreme People's Assembly and the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. The talks between Fidel and the Korean minister, who is visiting our country accompanied by a delegation, were held in a friendly atmosphere.

ARMANDO HART RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

FL021223Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos and the members of the delegation accompanying him have returned to our country from Spain after a tour of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the GDR.

RODRIGUEZ HOSTS RECEPTION FOR GDR LEADER WEISS

FL021855Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and member of the councils of state and ministers, has given a reception at the protocol hall of Cubanacan in honor of Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is attending the eighth meeting of the Cuba-GDR joint commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Present at the reception were Cuban ministers and other officials and the other members of the GDR delegation.

RAMIRO VALDES VISITS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN CIENFUEGOS

FL021905Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] In Cienfuegos Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has toured important industrial projects under construction in that southern city, among them, the Huabairo cement plant, the expansion of the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric plant and wheat mills under construction. On his tour, Ramiro Valdes was accompanied by leaders of the party and supervisors of the construction projects.

TELEVISION COMMENTARY ON RHODESIA, SALISBURY AGREEMENT

FL020256Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2 Mar 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] The so-called Salisbury agreement signed 16 February in the Rhodesian capital by moderate black leaders Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and Jeremiah Chirau and Prime Minister Ian Smith constitutes a cynical affront to the rights of the Zimbabwe people and a maneuver to guarantee racist neocolonialism in that country.

The Salisbury agreement constitutes a maneuver by racist Ian Smith to try to solve the Rhodesian problem with a government that pretends to concede rights to the black majority but in the end preserves domination by the white minority of the country's economy and protects the foreign monopolies' investments and interests without abandoning control of the armed and repressive forces. To this end, Ian Smith has counted on the complicity of so-called moderate black leaders who do not hesitate to betray their own people.

On the other hand, Ian Smith's maneuvers continue. He had recognized the Patriotic Front, sole representative of the Zimbabwe people, headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have rejected the agreement and stated that the front will continue the armed struggle against the racists headed by Smith. Last Monday in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, Nkomo stated that the treacherous Salisbury agreement had been made with the approval of the North Americans and Britons and that Ian Smith wanted to take Rhodesia into a confederation with South Africa as soon as the internal Rhodesian problem has been solved. The United States and Great Britain, which have been negotiating a solution to the Rhodesian situation and have stated that there could not be a solution without the participation of the Patrotic Front, now accept this Salisbury farce.

Since the time of the ominous North American Secretary Henry Kissinger, meetings have been held to gain the independence of Rhodesia and Namibia under an autonomy conditioned to protect the survival of neocolonialism and the domination of the country by the whites, despite the establishment of an alleged black majority government represented by these moderate leaders linked to Western interests and obedient to their dictates.

The Salisbury agreement does not constitute a solution to the Rhodesian problem. The frontline countries--Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana--have come out against the agreement. It is very probable that the Organization of African Unity, OAU, will express itself likewise. On 16 February the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry issued a communique stating that the Salisbury agreement not only recognizes the white minority's priviledges, but gives it broad powers to hinder the independence of the country.

Ian Smith has maneuvered to obtain the most convenient way out to benefit the imperialists' interests. The growing pressure of the resistance by the Zimbabwe people, as shown through the armed struggle, has made it untenable for the white repressive and dictatorial minority--asphyxiated in its own system of apartheid--to dominate.

The solution covered in the Salisbury agreement is aimed as a model for the Namibia situation and to prop up the racist regime in South Africa. But all these attempts to frustrate the African people's aspirations for independence are doomed to failure. None of these deceitful solutions will be able to continue white minorities domination over the peoples of Africa. Racism, colonialism and neocolonialism will not be able to survive much longer on a continent which has risen up and advances on its path of definitive liberation.

CASTILLA MAS VISITS TEACHING BRIGADE TO GO TO ANGOLA

FL030223Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Mar 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Member Belarmino Castilla Mas, Council of Ministers vice president, has visited the Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment, which shortly will leave for the People's Republic of Angola. Accompanying Belarmino was PCC Central Committee member Jose R. Fernandez, education minister, along with Federation of University Students--FEU--President Carlos Lage and Ramon Ramon Diapur, member of the Union of Young Communists--JUC--National Bureau.

The internationalist teaching detachment is made up of 731 comrades who will be teaching in various areas of Angola. Fidel recently referred to the composition of this detachment of educators, who will be taking education to other fraternal peoples.

(Angel Arsuaga), FEU president in the detachment, greeted the visitors and refered to the importance of discipline and thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught in Angola.

Education Minister Jose R. Fernandex greeted the members of the detachment, stating that the group had attained a cumulative rating of 91.4 percent in the exams just completed.

Council of Ministers Vice President Belarmino Castilla Mas made the closing remarks at the event, pointing out the importance of the creation of the Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment, along with the need to go learn about and from the Angolan people. In another part of his comments, Belarmino recounted the Angolan anticolonialist struggle and the African Continent's struggle for emancipation.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY REVIEWS WORK IN 1977

FL030209Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Mar 78 FL

[Lindo Betancourt report]

[Text] The electrical industry national plenum for 1977 was held today at the training school in Marianao. The central report was read by Electrical Industry Minister Jose Luis Beltran, who stated that with the new generating units beginning of operations in 1978, the status of the electrical energy system should greatly diminish the number, and especially the duration, of electrical service interruptions.

During the event the letter which the electrical industry national review assembly is sending to Comrade Fidel Castro was read. In the letter the electrical energy workers stated that not a single factory will be out of operation due to them, nor will service be curtailed or any hospital school or business closed in or any electrical appliance in working people's homes be shut off.

The conclusions of the electrical industry national plenary review were given by PCC Central Committee member Roberto Veiga, Central Organization of Cuban Workers secretary general, who in part of his remarks stated:

[begin Veiga recording] Right now thousands of workers are mobilized throughout the country, answering the call of the party and Comrade Fidel. The electrical energy workers also have an important part to play in this endeavor, for example, in one of the pledges you made in the letter which you approved to send to Comrade Fidel: to guarantee, without interruption, the supply of the necessary electrical energy for operating the agricultural and industrial sugar installations. We have been told that the Juan M. Casteneiras brigade, which is part of the sugarcane contingent of this trade union in Havana City Province, today will reach the second million arrobas of sugarcane cut. [applause--end recording]

Comrade Veiga ended his remarks by congratulating last year's emulation winners.

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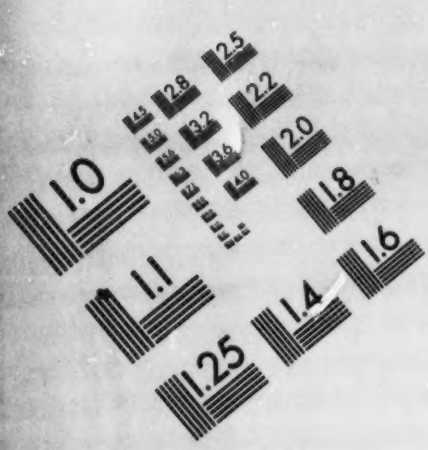

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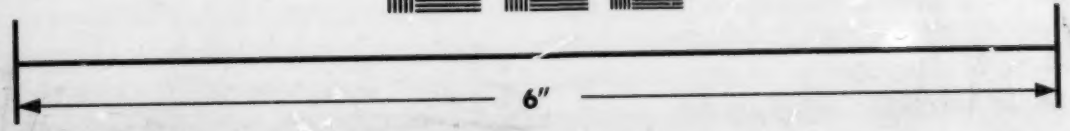

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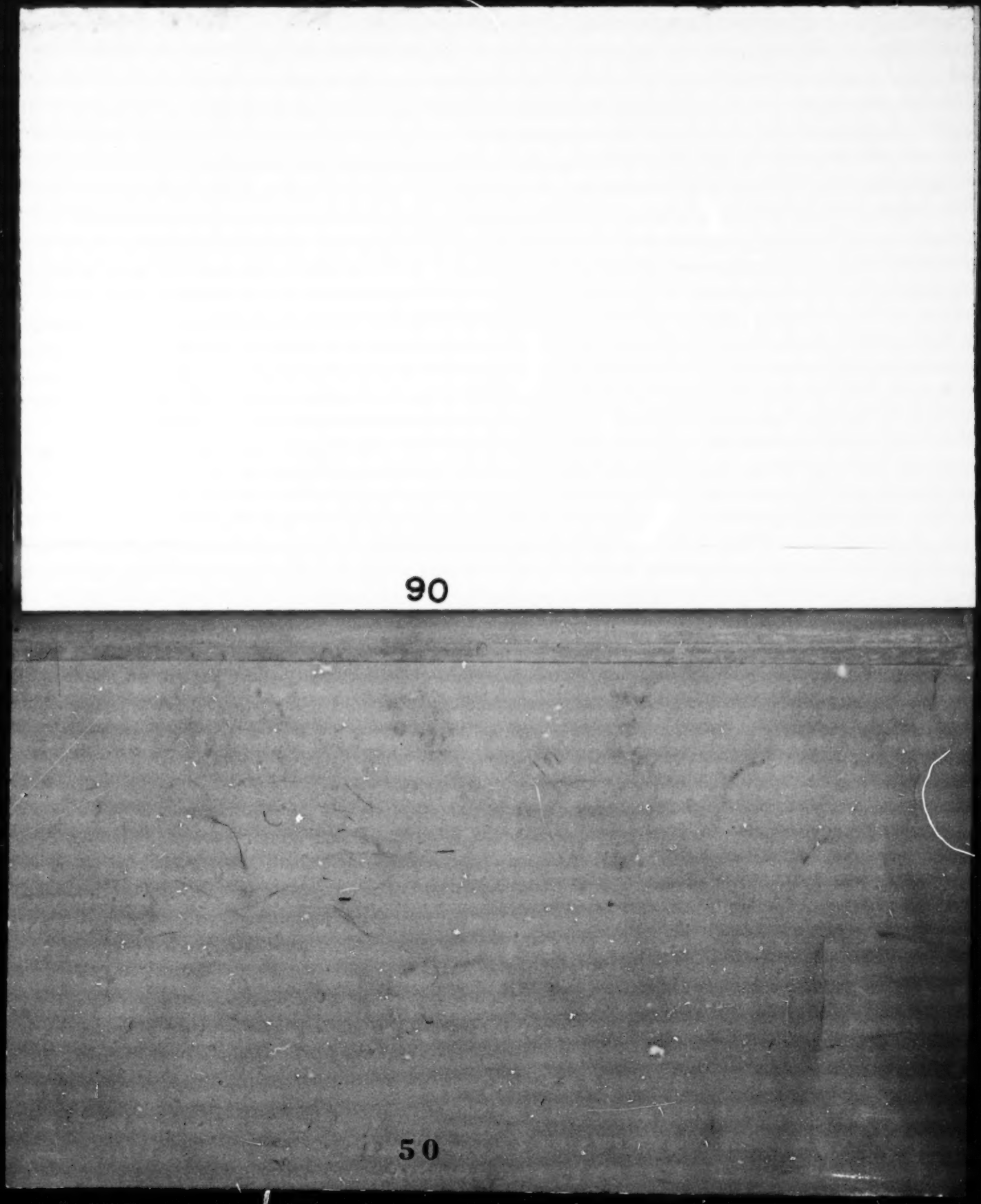
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